



# Skeeter Scanner

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## President's Message

Another Michigan mosquito season comes to an end. Now is the time to reflect on management practices, what worked and what not so well. *Aedes vexans* made its presence felt throughout much of the Lower Peninsula, which received average to above average rainfall. This is the mosquito that lights up the phones, "I've never seen so many mosquitoes", "I can't even get to my car without 10 or more...", "I need treatment now!", etc., The nuisance mosquitoes keep us very busy and often account for a majority of our control time and money. But let's not forget the Disease carrying mosquitoes. *Culex pipiens* again were found vectoring West Nile virus in Bay and Saginaw Counties. Michigan's native arboviruses, St. Louis, Eastern Equine and La Crosse encephalitis, are still present in the mosquito population. As evidenced in a pool of *Aedes triseriatus*, the eastern tree hole mosquito, found positive for La Crosse in Saginaw County. These positives from both urban/ suburban mosquitoes (*Culex*) and rural (*Ae. triseriatus*) substantiate the presence of mosquito-borne disease in Michigan. The lack of funding from Federal, State, and local agencies along with the change in human testing has curtailed and eliminated much of the arbovirus surveillance in the State of Michigan. The current arbovirus statistics as reported on CDC and State websites does not represent the true state of arbovirus in Michigan or the Nation. The lack of arbovirus in Michigan is more likely due to the lack of support and funding for disease surveillance than the lack of the disease itself. The omission of arbovirus surveillance in much of Michigan increases the threat to public health, in that its presence will only be realized with illness or deaths. Please bear this in mind when evaluating and discussing the public health threat of mosquitoes.

The loss of funding will also affect the way our members will be certified by the State of Michigan in Core, 7F, or any other category (see article and p.7 for MMCA sponsored 7F training). The Michigan Department of Agriculture is closing its regional offices altering the certification process. The MMCA is working with other trade groups and the MDA to find the most feasible solution for certification and recertification. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) ruling, as of now, will require a permit for discharges from the application of pesticides beginning in April, 2011. Issues to be resolved are the permit scope and coverage, effluent limits, monitoring, reporting, and record keeping requirements (see inside for update). The MMCA remains committed to the involvement in the above, and informing our membership as to new developments.

With the arrival of fall, winter will soon be here and with that our 2010 conference in beautiful Traverse City, February, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>. The planning is ongoing and beginning to take shape. If you have queries or suggestions, please contact Randy Knepper, [randy@scmac.org](mailto:randy@scmac.org).



## **Dear AMCA Member,**

Various pesticide end-user groups are now petitioning to have the recent 6th Circuit decision reviewed and reversed by the US Supreme Court (see NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA et al. v. UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, Case No. Nos. 06-4630 et al). AMCA is filing an amicus in support of these efforts and needs your assistance to help ensure that the petition is favorably received. To this end, the AMCA is suggesting that you recommend two action items to your Governor and his/her staff.

### **Action Items**

1. Request that the Governor take the necessary steps to get the state Attorney General to file on behalf of the state, a separate amicus brief supporting the appeal petition being filed before the Supreme Court in the next few months by industry and user groups.
2. Request that the Governor's office communicate to the White House about the impacts of 6th Circuit Court's decision and the need to get it considered by the Supreme Court.

### **Rationale and Discussion Points**

1. This decision will present significant resource problems for states that are already strapped to address the programs they currently administer. There is no "extra" money to address the requirements that will flow from the 6th Circuit's decision.
2. For over 30 years NPDES permits were not required for public health programs. The EPA rule reflected that long-standing approach. The 6th Circuit has swept that aside and in doing so has created a substantial burden for the states.
3. The White House must be made aware of this substantial new burden and should likewise seek to have this decision reviewed by the Supreme Court.

4. The Justice Department can and should file an appeal of the decision. If not, the states will have to deal with the resulting effects on resources as well as to their public health protection and other state programs.

5. AMCA will file its own amicus to educate the Court about the impacts of the decision on public health programs.

6. Letters that highlight impacts on mosquito control districts as well as on the state government can be found on the MMCA website, click on the NPDES link, these can be used as you see fit.

7. It is critical that in considering whether to take the case, the court be apprised of the significant state resource impacts from the decision.

8. The Court needs to be convinced of the significance of the decision and that the appeal merits the Court's time.

Each of you has different avenues to communicate these messages. Rest assured that if the Governor agrees to take these actions, he /she will know how to effectuate the requests. AMCA is confident that review by the Supreme Court could result in overturn of the 6th Circuit's decision. Your assistance in making this review happen is greatly appreciated.

## **Rescued Katrina Dogs Trigger Heartworm Epidemic**

According to the Hamilton Academy of Veterinarian Medicine (HAVM) in Canada, a "huge increase" in heartworm disease in dogs -- 10 times the normal in 2008 -- threatens to reach epidemic proportions and will take years to curtail. The prime reason is abandoned dogs imported from Louisiana into Canada by the Hamilton SPCA after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The dogs had been inadequately tested, and carried the disease, which is spread by mosquitoes.

What started as a humanitarian gesture, importing Louisiana dogs, has become a fixture with humane societies in Southern Ontario. These dogs were sent to adoptive homes across America and parts of

Canada, and if the Hamilton's experience is reflected in the US, a massive increase in heartworm seems inevitable.

Last year [2008] some 600 dogs from Louisiana reached the Hamilton SPCA, most under 8 months old that have nothing to do with hurricane season. The puppies, billed as being "rescued", were sold for adoption by the Hamilton SPCA for CAD 470 [USD 451] each. Most of the imported dogs are supplied by the Louisiana dog rescue firm of BARK (Bordeaux Animal Rescue Krewe), which now gets dogs from across the Southern states, which is prime heartworm country.

Veterinarians in the Hamilton area used to see an average of about 5 cases of heartworm a year, last year it jumped to 37 cases. Further examination found that 45 of 63 heartworm cases around Hamilton were dogs that had been imported from Louisiana and the southern US.

Of some 400,000 dogs tested in 2002, 258 had heartworm. "It was usually 2 or 3 worms in the heart. Some of these Louisiana dogs may have 150 worms in the heart, the lungs, and the kidneys. A mosquito bites an infected Louisiana dog, then bites a local dog, and the local dog then has heartworm.

As well as the Hamilton SPCA, Dr Stirling says there are 16 independent dog rescue groups in the region that import Louisiana dogs. Even though the HAVM has persuaded Hamilton to stop importing dogs, others continue to import them. It is a lucrative business, and source of income. People think they are doing humane work by giving a home to a Katrina or hurricane dog. In another sense, the program seems a virtual puppy mill, sending dogs across the US and into Canada.

Dr Stirling says Ontario government vets have tried for 3 years to alert the government on the need for a heartworm investigation, but have gotten no response. He also says he understands some Louisiana dogs have been sent to Calgary and the State of Washington "where I hear they have had an outbreak of diseases common in the south but until now unknown in the north."

Ian McConachie, senior communicator at the Toronto Humane Society (which has abundant dogs for adoption) is also concerned about the rise of

heartworm and says since Hurricane Katrina, heartworm nearly tripled in Ontario, from 244 cases to 676. "Even that doesn't explain a 10-fold increase in the Hamilton area between 2007-2008.

At the moment, it looks as if an epidemic is looming, and vets like Randy Stirling urge everyone with dogs to ensure they don't have heartworm.

Another danger of this parasitic disease transmitted by mosquitoes is that wildlife is vulnerable, especially foxes, wolves, coyotes, raccoons: "Once heartworm disease infects wildlife, a permanent source of infection becomes established since there is no preventive medication or treatment for wild animals."

### ***Japonicus* Found in Switzerland**

Swiss scientists say that a mosquito capable of spreading the deadly West Nile virus has been detected in central Europe for the 1st time.

Zurich University researchers say the Asian rock pool mosquito *Aedes* or *Ochlerotatus japonicus* has colonized an area of 540 square miles in central Switzerland. Parasite expert Alexander Mathis said that the insect's larva was found in 122 of 3500 locations tested. This indicates the species has gained a foothold and is spreading.

### **EPA Seeks to Disclose Pesticide Inert Ingredients**

The Environmental Protection Agency is moving forward with a plan to disclose the identities of all inert ingredients in pesticides including those that are potentially hazardous. This increased transparency will assist consumers and users of pesticides in making informed decisions and will better protect public health and the environment. Pesticide manufacturers typically disclose their inert ingredients only to EPA.

Currently, EPA evaluates the safety of all active and inert ingredients in a product's formulation when determining whether the pesticide should be registered.

The Agency anticipates publishing its proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register within the next

few months. In it, EPA will discuss ideas for greater disclosure of inert ingredient identities, including inerts associated with various hazards, as well as inerts in general. EPA believes one way of discouraging the use of the more hazardous inert ingredients in pesticide formulations is by making their identities public. In addition to pursuing regulatory action for inert disclosure, EPA is considering encouraging voluntary initiatives to achieve this broader disclosure.

On September 30, EPA responded to two petitions (one by Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, and a second by certain State Attorneys General), that identified over 350 inert pesticide ingredients as potentially hazardous. The petitioners asked EPA to require these inert ingredients be identified on the labels of products that include them in their formulations. Copies of the petitions and EPA's response can be found on the Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides>

## **Plant Essential Oil Eyed as Mosquito, Ant Repellent**

Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientists have teamed up with researchers from a company in American Samoa to investigate the chemical makeup of a mosquito- and ant-repellent essential oil from a native Samoan plant.

The ARS scientists and researchers at Agro Research, Inc., in Pago Pago, American Samoa, discovered that the oil from a local plant repelled mosquitoes and pest ants in preliminary studies, which were conducted under a material transfer agreement. The isolation and identification of the active component (or components) will be done as part of a recently established one-year cooperative research and development agreement.

The plant is one of the 540 native species of flowering plants in American Samoa, a U.S. island territory in the South Pacific.

ARS chemists Robert Vander Meer and Ulrich Bernier at the agency's Center for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Entomology in Gainesville, Fla., are working with Agro Research, Inc.'s Pemerika Tauiliili to identify the active ingredients in the plant essential oil.

Two mosquito species--*Aedes aegypti* and *Anopheles albimanus*--were used to evaluate the essential oil's repellency. *A. aegypti* transmits viruses that cause yellow fever, dengue and chikungunya. *A. albimanus* transmits malaria parasites and is not as susceptible to repellents as many other mosquito species.

The essential oil was also tested on the red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta*. Significant repellency was observed with concentrations diluted more than 100-fold, and the active components are likely a small fraction of the total oil.

While American Samoa is malaria-free, mosquitoes pose significant problems for the Samoan population due to transmission of dengue virus.

## **PESP (Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program)**

### **Report of 2009 PESP Activities**

As you may recall, in 2008 the MMCA joined the EPA's Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) under the auspices of the American Mosquito Control Association. The program is designed to improve MMCA's ongoing policy of environmental stewardship by its members by encouraging the responsible and judicious use of mosquitocides.

In order to measure the progress in meeting PESP goals, we would like to provide a detailed annual report to AMCA. We will attempt to quantify some items, such as amounts of pesticide used, educational progress including annual data on the number of presentations provided, students instructed and papers printed or published as they pertain to the PESP program, and disease and mosquito surveillance.

Last year we submitted the first annual report, which included annual data from the four county-wide mosquito control districts in the state. This year we would like to expand the data to include information from private pest control applicators.

Please watch for the "Report of 2009 PESP Activities" to be sent to your E-mail in October from the Scientific Committee. We would appreciate the participation of all MMCA members. It's a fast way to share information and become involved with PESP!

## **Report on Recent Discussions Regarding MDA Issues Tom Wilmot, Midland County**

Bob England of Eradico Services contacted MMCA and suggested we meet with him and others to discuss concerns associated with the scheduled closure of MDA regional offices. Margaret Breasbois, Jenifer Robb & Tom Wilmot attended the meeting with representatives of several other Industry groups (e.g. MPMA, Nurserymen, and Consumer's Power) in Lansing on July 14. At that meeting it was agreed that there were enough concerns that we should try to meet with MDA officials.

Brian Rowe and Gina Davis of the MDA convened a meeting in East Lansing on July 23. This meeting was attended by several industry group members with Tom Wilmot in attendance to represent MMCA.

Brian & Gina explained that MDA regional offices were scheduled for closure with the new fiscal year, October 1. The primary concern for pesticide applicators is that this will leave reduced opportunities available for MDA certification exams. Several potential new testing avenues were discussed including: contracting with a testing firm; working with extension offices, community colleges or other potential test sites; and providing tests in conjunction with industry group meetings.

A subsequent topic of discussion was the potential to reduce the number of exams given by requiring or encouraging recertification by training rather than by examination. It will probably not be possible to mandate recertification by seminar, but options to encourage people to consider training over testing will be investigated. If more training programs are offered it may be necessary to improve the procedures for recording attendance (the bubble sheets as currently used require much time and effort to process). New technology such as bar code-reading machines could be used but processes that are compatible with the State computer systems will need to be developed.

This led to a discussion of forming a panel to advise the MDA and seminar hosts on development of programs and assignment of recertification credits. There is no statutory authority for such a group so it would be informal and advisory only, but Mr. Rowe said that it was an idea worthy of further consideration.

No firm plans/procedures were finalized at this meeting but Mr. Rowe and Ms. Davis said they will consider the information discussed and offer another meeting or individual discussions as plans develop. I will keep you informed of further developments but you should all be aware that MDA regional offices will be soon closing and that we will all need to work with the department to ensure as many opportunities as possible for pesticide applicator examination.

### **Examination Schedule Information as of 10-6-09**

The MDA is working with various state associations who have taken on the responsibility of giving these tests to any applicator. As associations want to add additional dates to the schedule it is imperative that they coordinate with the regional MDA staff for confirmation of date and contact information. At that time the MDA staff will add those exam sessions to the list. Faye Burns at the MDA will coordinate this schedule; MDA regional staff contact information is available through Brian Rowe's office.

The current version of the exam schedule can be found at:

[http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mda/mda\\_exam\\_schedule\\_statewide\\_292974\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mda/mda_exam_schedule_statewide_292974_7.pdf)

## **MMCA BOARD OF DIRECTORS CALL FOR NOMINATIONS**

Positions open for nomination of candidates will be Vice-President, Treasurer, and one Trustee position. The office of Vice-President is a 2-year term, serving one year as Vice-President and a second year as President. The Treasurer serves a 2-year term and Trustees serve for 2 years.

Everyone is welcome and urged to participate. You may volunteer your own services or nominate a colleague. To propose a candidate, please contact MMCA's Secretary, Margaret Breasbois (989-755-5751, 211 Congress, Saginaw, Michigan 48602 – mbreasbois@scmac.org). Candidates must be MMCA members and nominations must be received by January 15, 2010. The election will take place during the General Business Meeting during the twenty-fourth annual MMCA Conference at the Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Michigan on February 3-4, 2010.

## **MMCA to Host a 7F Training Session for 7F Recertification Credits.**

MMCA will hold a 7F training session at Bay County Mosquito Control Office, beginning at 8:30AM, on December 2, 2009. MDA has approved this session for four 7F credits (enough for PCO's to recertify their 7F certification without taking the exam). The cost of this program will be \$45 per attendee and will include a hands-on equipment training segment. Lunch will be provided. Each attendee will be given a \$20 voucher good towards MMCA Conference registrations fees.

For further information please contact:

Tom Wilmot, Director, Midland County Mosquito Control  
2180 N. Meridian  
Sanford, Michigan 48657  
989-687-5044

Tom Wilmot [twilmot@co.midland.mi.us]

### **MMCA Photo Salon**

We plan to continue the photo salon as part of the evening entertainment at our MMCA conference in February, 2010. Please choose a few of your best shots and submit them for the photo salon. We expect to have cash and prizes for photos in the categories of: mosquitoes, mosquito habitat, mosquito control, surveillance and nature/wildlife. Digital photos can be (preferably) submitted to Tom Wilmot via email at: twilmot@co.midland.mi.us. If you are in the paper or slide photo mode, mail photos to Midland County Mosquito Control and they can be scanned. Thanks!

**United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Water, Office of Wastewater  
Management Water Permits Division**

**September 2009**

**BACKGROUND**

- On November 27, 2006, EPA issued a final rule to codify its interpretation of the CWA as not requiring NPDES permits for application of pesticides to, over, including near waters of the United States, if the applications are consistent with FIFRA requirements.
- Petitions for review of the final rule were filed in 11 Circuit Courts and on January 7, 2009, the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in *National Cotton Council, et al. v. EPA* that NPDES permits are required for all biological pesticide applications and chemical pesticide applications that leave a residue in water when such applications are made in or over, including near, waters of the U.S.
- On June 8, 2009, the court granted DOJ's request for a two-year stay of the decision, until April 9, 2011, to provide EPA and states time to develop and issue NPDES permits and provide outreach to stakeholders on the implications of these actions. Until then, NPDES permits for applications of pesticides to or over, including near U.S. waters will not be required until after April 9, 2011.
- EPA estimates up to 5.6 million applications performed annually by 365,000 applicators using 500 different active ingredients will be potentially affected by the permit.

**ACTION**

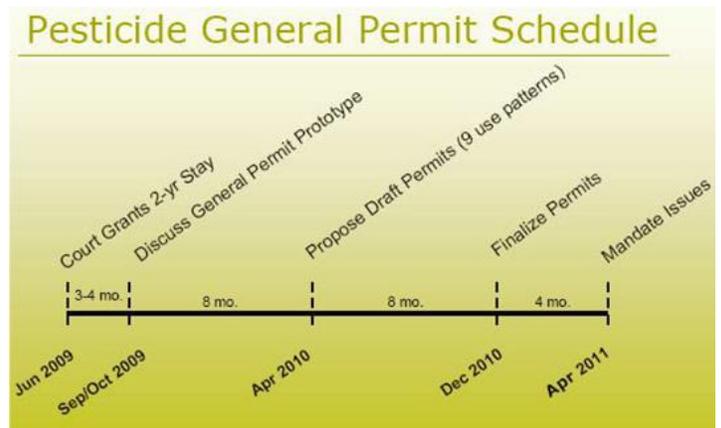
- EPA expects to propose its general permit by April 2010 and issue a final permit by December 2010. The remaining four months until the Courts mandate takes effect will be used to provide outreach and education to the regulated community. (see chart below)
- EPA is collecting and analyzing data on pesticide labeling requirements, uses, and BMP's employed to minimize the impact of pesticides on water quality. EPA is also reviewing data on existing state water regulatory approaches to pesticides, including discharge permitting, water quality standards, and TMDL's
- EPA will develop and issue a general permit for the states of MA, NH, AK, ID, NM and the territories, tribal, and federal lands for which it has NPDES permitting authority.
- EPA will coordinate concurrently with the 45 NPDES authorized states as they develop their proposed and final general permits.
- EPA has organized a state workgroup including representatives from the Association of American Pest Control Officials and ASIWPCA for the purpose of sharing information and assisting with development of permit requirements. EPA has developed a draft NPDES prototype permit for the application of pesticides directly to, or over, including near waters of the United States. This prototype will be shared with the state workgroup in order to get a "reality check" from co-regulators regarding possible permit requirements. EPA is seeking early, informal input on the prototype. A formal public comment process will occur once the actual NPDES permit is proposed in April, 2010. The schedule for prototype outreach is below.

• **State Dialogue**

- September 16 and 23 – Conference call with states.
- September 30 & October 1 – Face-face meeting (2 days) with state and EPA regional and headquarters representatives.

• **Stakeholder Review**

- October 7 – Webcast with Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) members (open to public) to present current general permit thoughts.
- October 14 – PPDC meeting to get feedback from committee on general permit information presented during webcast.





# News From Around The Districts

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Summer was cool, and thankfully, much drier than the spring. Temperatures never reached the highs we all expect for July and August. Our trap counts diminished as the summer progressed. Rain during the summer was sporadic and light for the most part.

Disease surveillance for the summer was concluded in late September. At this time we are waiting on only a few results. To date there has been no disease activity found in Tuscola County for the 2009 season. We only received a few calls on birds, none of which were able to be collected to test due to the species or length of time the bird had been dead.

In September the wireless bridge to the County annex building was installed and the IS department is currently working on finishing the necessary network upgrades to activate the connection. This will allow us faster internet connections as well as the ability to backup critical data to offsite storage.

On September 9<sup>th</sup> the day and night shift were combined into one shift. The seasonal staff continued treatment until September 25<sup>th</sup>. On September 30<sup>th</sup> the forecasted cold temperatures lead to the season officially being called to an end.

Our winter projects are now taking shape. The first of these was our 2010 budget which was submitted on October 2<sup>nd</sup>. Some of the other projects for this winter include new route maps, a revised employee manual, data entry of the biology records from past years, our annual report, and program plans.

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Spring and summer rains produced successive waves of *Aedes vexans* and other nuisance mosquitoes in Midland County this summer but the cool temperatures helped us out. Fewer than may be anticipated mosquitoes were flying around at night to bother us and fewer people were out to be bothered. Our biology staff did have a busy summer monitoring catch basin mosquitoes as we were evaluating different treatment regimes. As manageable as the 2009 season was, we were glad, as always, to see it come to a close. We have already cleaned up and winterized vehicles and equipment and started on “winter” projects such as year-end report and map updates.

Troubled regulatory times in Michigan this year more than made up for the fact that things remained relatively quiet on the West Nile virus front. Look elsewhere in this newsletter for more information on happenings at MDA and EPA. We are grateful, though, for the record or near-record cool summer and the subsequent paucity of West Nile virus. If there is no late year surprise, this will be the first year without human cases in Michigan since the epidemic of 2002. As I have said before, though, we cannot relax nor assume that West Nile will just go away without a fight. Remember that the number of cases in Michigan was also down in 2003 and 2004 but rebounded to over 50 the next two years.

Thanks to the hard work of Randy Knepper and the Planning Committee, plans are well under way for the 2010 MMCA conference. I hope you will join us in Traverse City on February 3 & 4.

Please be aware that the American Mosquito Control Association’s 2010 conference will be held in Lexington, Kentucky March 28 – April 1. This is the first AMCA conference in the North Central region since Detroit 2006 and the last for at least five years, so you should consider taking advantage of the proximity. If you’d like to present a paper at the national meeting make sure to get your request in before the November 16 deadline. Have a great winter all.

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TUSCOLA

MIDLAND

Some interesting weather phenomena will be how we remember the 2009 summer season. The month of July will surely be remembered for its cool weather, with only five days where the temperature reached above 80° F. And regarding precipitation, rainfall ran about an inch below average in July and a half inch below average in August. The big news, though, was that rainfall in September, normally averaging around 3.75 inches, was, as of this writing on September 25, only 0.2 inches for the month! It's not surprising that larvae are much harder to find.

Temperatures for the last week of September are forecast to top out in the mid-60's with lows in the mid-40's, which is typical for this time of year. We expect to wrap treatment up at that time. Since early September few citizen complaint calls (1-2 per week) have been received and few mosquitoes have been captured in traps. Eight CDC traps were hung for the last time on September 23<sup>rd</sup> with a total of 47 females captured. The highest number in any one trap was 14.

The last official day of the season will be spent hosting the second annual scrap tire drive. The drive will be held October 2-3 and we're hoping to rid the county of thousands of breeding habitats.

Disease surveillance efforts will continue through September. Four hundred two pools (or groups of mosquitoes) were assembled with 4,923 *Coquillettidia perturbans* and 2,757 female *Culex* mosquitoes. These are mosquitoes that were collected in either CDC traps, New Jersey light traps, or gravid traps. We recently had confirmation that two of those 402 mosquito pools were WNV-positive, which amounts to less than 1% positive. Both pools were located from the south end of Bay City's east side and were comprised of 25 *Culex* females. Five crows or blue jays were tested this year compared to 17 last year; none were positive.

The exotic mosquito species, *Aedes japonicus*, which was first confirmed in Bay County in 2005, has been collected during the four previous seasons (2005-2008) and was found again this season in low numbers (10 females collected in light traps from June-September). Most of the larval samples come from tires and other artificial container habitats.

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Mosquito populations have been at normal to above normal levels throughout the summer this year. The months of June, July, and August all experienced significant rainfall events resulting in large broods of mosquitoes. Unlike most summers, no areas of the County were spared by dry conditions thus mosquitoes have been very activity in all townships of the County. Finally, in September conditions became dry and our control season came to an end on September 25<sup>th</sup>.

To date, our disease detection program has collected two positive mosquito samples: 1)WNV positive *Culex pipiens* sample from Spaulding township; 2)LAC positive *Aedes triseriatus* sample from Birch Run township.

In late August our Education Department sent out information packets to schools informing them of our classroom educational programs and encouraging teachers to schedule a presentation as soon as possible as it is often difficult to honor late requests. Currently over 65 presentation dates have been scheduled for the school year.

By January 1, 2013 the FCC has ruled that all communication radios must be converted to digital or analog frequency's need to be narrowed by 50%. Currently our radios are analog and it is not clear how many can be reprogrammed to narrow analog. In the near future we will begin exploring options to resolve this issue and the associated costs.

After a couple years of searching we have final found a new Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) system that meets our needs. Equipment will be ordered shortly so installation can proceed during the winter months and then system will be up and running for 2010 control season.

Our three tire drives this year collected a total of 5,230 tires. Additional tires collected throughout the summer have resulted in our agency disposing of a total of 17,569 tires.

# 2010 MMCA Silent Auction

Once again, we will be having a silent auction at our 2010 MMCA meeting. Donations to the MMCA Silent Auction will be needed to make it successful. Please keep in mind that the money raised is for our scholarship funds. If possible, consider helping MMCA with unique gifts and ideas for this wonderful and exciting event.

For More Information Contact:  
Melinda Moreno  
[morenom@baycounty.net](mailto:morenom@baycounty.net)



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**Fall**